

# TARIFF REVISION RADICALS LOSE

Conservative Democrats Win  
in Ways and Means  
Committee.

## CUTS TO APPROVE

Any Revenue Deficit in  
Programme Will Be Made  
Up by Income Tax.

## DUTY IS PUT ON RAW WOOL

Platform Is Evaded as to Ex-  
porters Who Sell Cheap-  
ly Abroad.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means today completed the tariff revision programme that will be submitted to the next Congress. In the main Chairman Underwood and the other conservatives on the committee had their way, and the revision thus far proposed is drafted along moderate lines.

The radicals were beaten on every point brought into controversy. Before the revision to which the finishing touches were put to-day is presented to the House it will be subjected to the acid test of a Democratic caucus. Representative Underwood is confident that the report of the majority will be approved.

When the committee completed its work an adjournment was taken until Tuesday. The experts employed by the committee were instructed to analyze the rates and to report what the proposed revision would yield in revenue.

Rates of the proposed revision are generally lower than those in the Underwood bills of 1911 and 1912. Nevertheless there is some doubt as to the amount of revenue that would accrue.

If the experts report that the proposed revision would not yield enough to keep the wheels of Government in motion, then the difference will be made up by the income tax. If they report that the revenues would just about meet requirements an income tax law will be drafted imposing a small flat rate instead of a graduated rate.

When the time came to count noses in committee to-day it was found that the conservatives were in the majority. During recent sessions the radicals had won on many questions, but in the final analysis the so-called high tariff men among the Democratic committee-men had their way. This was notably true in the case of raw wool. The radicals wanted this product placed on the free list. This was opposed by Chairman Underwood and those who sided with him. Accordingly, revenue duty was placed on raw wool. The radicals wanted deep cuts on the manufactures of wool. They had to content themselves with moderate reductions in these rates.

An effort was made to-day to transfer to the free list the products of corporations that quoted lower prices abroad than in this country. When a final vote was taken on the proposition to-day Mr. Underwood had the majority and it decided in the negative. This action was taken despite the plank in the Baltimore platform that declares that products that are sold cheaper abroad than in this country shall be admitted duty free.

It is the understanding that the revision programme that will be reported to the party caucus by Mr. Underwood will meet with only perfunctory opposition. Although such low tariff members as Representative Harrison of New York are disappointed over the results there is a general disposition to maintain harmony in the party as far as possible.

There is reason to believe that Mr. Underwood is fully conversant with President Wilson's views on the tariff, and that he is proceeding accordingly. It is known that the details of the revision are explained soon to the President at length, and the impression is general that Democrats without regard to faction will abide by the wishes of the Administration. Certain Democrats say that the moderate revision proposed in the bill completed to-day represents in a general way views on the subject entertained by the President.

At meetings of the committee next week the income tax law will be drafted. Representative Hull of Tennessee, who has been studying the subject for many years, will frame the income tax bill of the new law. Mr. Hull is undecided whether he will recommend a flat rate or a rate ascending according to the size of incomes.

## WANT TO SEE THAW PRIVATELY

Court Seems to Favor Privilege for  
Lawyers at Manhattan.

WHITE PLAINS, March 18.—Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court apparently does not think proper the new rules at Manhattan which prevent Harry K. Thaw from seeing the body of his wife, Alice, in the presence of a representative of the prison department.

At the justice did not rule in the matter today his remarks indicated that he saw no reason why Thaw and others should not have the right to talk privately with their lawyers.

William McNamee, William F. Hirschfeld and A. S. Sogard of Newburgh applied for an order allowing them as counsel to have private conferences with Thaw.

## MISSING ARTIST FOUND DEAD.

Landscape Painter's Failure to Sell  
Pictures Discouraged Him.

CHARLES MARCOTTA, a landscape artist 30 years old, who had his studio at 483 Broadway, was found dead yesterday after having been missing for several days.

Marcotta had been in ill health and had been depressed for a long time because of his failure to dispose of pictures to a good extent. Samuel Thompson of 215 West street, a friend of the artist, found him dead.

# LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN

"When I am in a strange town and want to find a good moderate priced restaurant," said a visitor to New York, "I always pick out a place where I see a number of women at the tables. I am almost certain that the food is good and that the prices are reasonable. I have never missed my guess when I ate in a strange restaurant where the 'ladies' tables' section was well filled."

The present city regulations permit a householder to keep chickens in his backyard. But all of them must be either hens or little chickens. Roosters are not allowed because their crowing would disturb late sleepers. In some parts of Brooklyn the policemen have received special instructions to investigate all the embryo poultry plants on their beats and see that none of the growing kind of chickens is harbored there, except perhaps an abnormal crowing hen.

"My husband must see him," said a tired little woman, and began to cry. The baby in her arms cried too. The gatekeeper of the Tombs was obstinate. "Give him to me; I'll hold him for you," said a girl, whose age was hard to guess.

The mother went inside alone and after she had gone Keeper Cummings explained: "About a year ago a little child like that fell off one tier down into another. It was a mercy it wasn't killed, but it bounced off a wire netting just as safe as you stand there. Since then the rule is to let no baby inside. Most of these mothers don't know how to take care of them."

"Texas could give New York some pointers on the Sullivan law," said a visitor from the Lone Star State. "The Texas anti-weapon statute, like that of this State, forbids the sale of revolvers or pistols, but the prohibition has never bothered the hardware dealers in the least. They simply rent the guns for ninety-nine years, charging the price of the weapon as the first payment. The Court of Appeals has held the rentals to be legal and the business continues to flourish."

A woman who has permitted herself reasonable extravagance in the matter of hats boasted the other day that for the first time she has a new hat at a minimum cost. She took her last year's braid to a "hat hospital" and had it reshaped into the latest style. The operation cost her only 50 cents and the braid was worth \$7 or \$8. She paid 50 cents to have the old trimmings removed and then the hat would pass for one entirely new.

In a West Side street on a recent damp and chilly day a mounted policeman stood at a corner slowly and calmly with a salubrious and convenient side entrance. The policeman looked

must be honestly expended for the real purposes for which the Chinese Government needed it. Similar conditions had been imposed upon China in connection with other foreign loans.

These conditions were approved by each of the six Governments behind the loan negotiations. It was declared that owing to the notorious corruption of Chinese officials under the former Government the conditions imposed by the bankers were not only a guarantee of the bankers' security but also a guarantee of protection to China herself.

It was pointed out that a large percentage of the salt tax which was pledged for the security of the loan and the payment of the interest charges had never in any year reached the Chinese Government owing to the dishonesty of collectors and other officials. Especially those regarding foreign supervision, caused a great uproar in China. Time and again the contract was repudiated by the Chinese Government under the pressure of public opinion. Each time, however, the Government was obliged to return to the negotiations with the six Power group.

From that time the negotiations of the six Power group have been proceeding slowly. China finally agreed to the terms imposed by the six Power group, but difficulties at once arose as to minor questions involved in the loan. Several of the Governments insisted on having their nationals appointed to the superior positions provided for in the loan contract. France, Germany, Great Britain, Russia and Japan were the ones to raise obstacles with regard to personnel; the United States Government waived all claim to representation on the list of foreign employees and fiscal agents provided for in the contract. The negotiations were standing at this juncture when President Wilson issued his statement to-night.

**Knox's Policy Opposed.**  
This review of the Chinese situation, particularly with regard to the loan, was laid before President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan. They found in the situation and in the Knox policy of handling it many things which met their decided opposition.

In the first place, as President Wilson said to-night, they felt the conditions of foreign supervision demanded by the bankers menaced the administrative independence of China. This was the chief objection of the Chinese and the cause of the popular demonstrations against the acceptance of the loan contract by the Chinese Government. Likewise it was considered that the responsibilities entailed in Governmental sanction of the six Power loan project amounted practically to the possibility of the United States being obliged to share in a guardianship over China, perhaps joining in an intervention in that country. This, the President felt, was contrary to the traditional principle of this Government of abstaining from any entangling alliances.

## Hands of U. S. Tied by Deal.

The President also reached the conclusion that the Knox policy, though well intended, had operated in effect contrary to what was expected. He became convinced that the policy of concerted action had resulted chiefly in tying the hands of the United States and preventing this Government from ex-

around, up and down, and seeing nothing that resembled a superior officer. So he threw the reins over his horse's head as a sign for him to stand right where he was and then walked around and slipped through the side door.

The horse, a handsome bay, stood for a couple of minutes and then he took walked up, planted himself right across the sidewalk with his nose about a foot from the door and waited. "He didn't have to go into the street to get past, but they didn't mind, for the little comedy was apparent and amused everybody. After about five minutes the door opened and out came the policeman wiping his lips, face to face with his faithful nag. The joke was too good for even him to be angry. He patted the animal's nose, while the intelligent beast rubbed his head against him. Then he mounted and rode off. A minute or two later a portly sergeant came around the corner.

Evidence that women are becoming more and more independent cropped up recently. A woman who had occasion to go to a business office found the proprietress sitting at her desk and puffing a cigarette. Not so long ago a woman was huffed if a man smoked in her presence without begging permission.

"This dog," said a Central Office detective, pointing to an Irish setter that lay on the steps of the East Sixty-seventh street police station, "can tell a policeman from a fireman's uniform. The dog makes its home in the station and wears a collar marked '31 Police Precinct.'"

"He never mixes in with the firemen next door at Fire Headquarters, nor will he follow any of the firemen on the street," the detective went on. "He will follow almost any policeman and he has gone downtown at times with the captain or a lieutenant, and several times has got lost, but he has sure way of finding his way. He will go up to a strange policeman, wag his tail and make friends. The policeman notices the inscription on the collar and when relieved takes the dog to the station and notifies the setter's precinct. The dog is friendly with civilians, but will follow no one but a policeman."

In some of the quick lunch places of New York the counters on which customers drop their money and pick up the change are of modified marble. The white spots vary in size from that of a dime to that of a nickel, quarter or half dollar. Persons in a hurry sometimes miss and fall to pick up the coins that happen to fall on the white spots when the change is scattered out.

There is no reason to believe that this sort of counter was provided by design, yet it is a source of considerable income to the employees who take the money and make the change.

tending that aid which the Chinese have expected from this country, in view of the friendly relations between the two Governments.

The purpose of the Knox policy was to help China with a loan and prevent the other Powers from aggressive action against her.

Both purposes have failed of accomplishment. China has not yet got her loan, after more than a year's negotiations. On the other hand, it has been long apparent that Russia and Japan have been profiting by China's helpless state during the loan discussions.

It is charged, in fact, that Russia and other Governments have purposely raised objections during the last few months in order to prevent the loan from going through. It is stated that Russia and Japan want to have China continue in her present impoverished condition indefinitely in order that they may be free to carry out their own ambitious groups.

## Group of Bankers Favored.

The President also concluded that a special group in the United States was being organized to oppose the Government's endorsement of the six Power loan project. The "open door" referred to in his statement refers to conditions at home almost as much as in China. He felt that there should be opportunity for all American bankers who choose to do so to negotiate with China on an equality of terms and opportunities.

It is understood here that the American group will not be particularly disappointed at President Wilson's attitude. Owing to the long delay in the negotiation of the loan they have been obliged to hold a large sum of money constantly on hand ready to devote to the loan when it should be agreed on. In view of the emergency in the world's markets which has prevailed ever since the Balkan war, this has been a great inconvenience. It is understood the bankers are about sick of the entire business. In view of the obstructive methods pursued by some of their colleagues.

**Knox Proud of Project.**  
It is no secret that had the loan gone through during the Taft Administration Mr. Knox would have regarded it as the greatest diplomatic achievement of his term as Secretary of State. He was convinced that in addition to preserving the integrity of China his policy would result in securing to American bankers and manufacturers a share in the material development of China. He believed that with the United States sharing in the financial rehabilitation of the Chinese Government no European Power or more particularly Russia and Japan, could question the right of the United States to have a hand in regard to Chinese affairs. He considered this another guarantee of the continuation of the open door policy of John Hay.

The present Administration believes that American material interests can be best served by withdrawing from the combination. The President's statement promises to American interests additional banking facilities which will place them on a level with their foreign competitors. This is taken to mean legislation permitting the establishment of branches of American banks in foreign lands, a thing impossible under the United States banking laws.

For years it has been the complaint of those interested in the expansion of American trade abroad that unless more adequate banking facilities are provided for Americans abroad the American exporter will be at the mercy of his foreign rivals, all of whom enjoy the facilities afforded by branches of their own banks in other countries.

## WALL STREET BANKERS MUM.

American Group Expected to Issue a  
Statement To-day.

The bankers in the American group would have no comment on President Wilson's action in repudiating the Knox policy by refusing to invite the group of American bankers to participate in the

# STERN BROTHERS

In their new Men's Custom Department  
will continue to accept orders this week for  
**Men's Silk Lined Spring Suits**  
**MADE TO MEASURE, at \$37.50**

The above Suits will be Hand Tailored, of Rough or Smooth Serges, Worsteds, Cassimeres or Cheviots, in light, medium or dark colors, stripes, checks or neat mixtures, also plain blue or black. Coats half or full lined with best quality taffeta or silk serge. Also Black or Dark Gray Cutaway Frock Coat and Waistcoat of soft unfinished materials.

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THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

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Eldridge Street cor. Rivington Street  
Seventh Ave. bet. 48th and 49th Sts.  
Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street  
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street  
East 72d St. bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.  
East Houston St. cor. Essex St.

BROOKLYN  
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street  
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.  
Pittkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.  
1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED UPON  
LOANS REPAYED WITHIN  
TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

Chinese loan. A statement may be issued by the group to-day.

Among financial, commercial, engineering and other general interests outside of the group bankers keen disappointment was expressed at the failure of the loan. The project has been considered among general commercial interests in touch with Chinese and Oriental affairs as the bulwark of safe commercial progress of the Chinese nation and the primary influence for the promotion of a broad American trade intercourse with China. The general opinion is that without a firm financial foundation for China trade development there, both domestic and foreign, cannot be anything but stumbling and piecemeal.

The American group bankers have steadily held the position that they would never have entered the loan negotiations except at the request of the Government. Their participation was sought as the means of fortifying the administration policy of President Taft and Secretary Knox.

The primary reason for the participation of the American bankers therefore has been one of patriotism. The other principal reason, connected with the first, was that of sound promotion of general American commerce and trade in the great unoccupied Oriental field.

Bankers who know China have insisted that no financing of a permanent nature can be done in China without the backing of the American and the European governments interested there. The Chinese Government has proved itself wholly incompetent of administering its public finances honestly and economically.

Bankers have held emphatically that without foreign Government backing of China's financing any small loans she might be able to float from time to time would experience continued depreciation. The keynote of the six Power loan has been in the provision that the expenditure of the loan be audited and placed under the advice of the bankers. It is this feature of the loan which is looked upon by the Administration with apprehension.

## DOROTHY DALE IN THE TOMBS.

Company That Bailed Her in Larceny Case Canceled Bond.

The vestibule of the Tombs was stirred yesterday by the arrival of a woman wearing a white gown, slippers, a long fur coat and a bunch of violets. Papers handed to Warden Hanley by a policeman showed that Dorothy Dale, actress, was the new arrival. Outside was a patrol wagon that had brought her down from the neighborhood of Times Square.

Bail of \$2,000 in a grand larceny case against Dorothy Dale had been surrendered by the United States Fidelity Guaranty company of 40 Cedar street, and the policeman had been looking for her since Saturday.

Miss Dale's case has been pending since February 21, 1911. Charlotte and Katherine Pollard testified before Judge Maguire when it first came up. Later they had a hotel man tried in Special Sessions on the charge of threatening their lives should they testify against her. The man was discharged.

## MAID SPIED ON MRS. WINPENNY.

Boarding House Keeper Fails to  
Get Alimony in Divorce Suit.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 18.—Supreme Court Justice Mills to-day denied the application of Mrs. Gertrude B. Winpenny of 288 West Seventy-second street, New York, for alimony pending the trial of the action of her husband, Bolton S. Winpenny of 11 West Radford street, Yonkers, for divorce. Winpenny is a well to do piano dealer in Yonkers and his wife has a boarding house in New York. Winpenny names Walter McCallum, the contractor of 1434 Ogden avenue, The Bronx, and John Stoddard, a boarder in Mrs. Winpenny's house, as correspondents. He alleges that Stoddard and Mrs. Winpenny participated in a theatre party, a wine dinner and a ride in a taxi during which time the plaintiff says his wife was under the influence of intoxicants. His story is based on the evidence of a girl, Alice Johnson, whom he placed in the wife's home to spy on her.

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# WILSON AGAIN ASKS JERSEY JURY REFORM

President Telegraphs Plea That  
Referendum Feature  
Be Left Out.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—President Wilson went a step further to-day in his interference in New Jersey to favor the enactment of a satisfactory jury reform bill. He telegraphed a suggestion to Democratic leaders that the bill be passed without any sort of referendum.

Mr. Wilson took the ground yesterday that the particular referendum passed by the lower House was planned solely by the Smith-Nugent forces for the purpose of accomplishing the defeat of the reform. The President believed such a measure would put every person who remained away from the polls in the position of voting against it. To-day he asked that referendum provisions of every kind be eliminated. This was his telegram addressed to Mayor Wittmann of Jersey City and Gov. Fielder.

"The President fears that the effort to tack on a referendum will be construed in the present circumstances as a way of nullifying and perhaps defeating the measure," The President's feeling is therefore altered. Our party's obligation is plain and the President hopes earnestly that you will join with the advocates of the original measure."

The President received word this morning that the bill had been passed by the New Jersey Senate without a referendum feature.

The fact that the President addressed to-day's telegram to Mayor Wittmann as well as Gov. Fielder, strengthened the belief that he intends to take a hand in the fight for the gubernatorial nomination this fall. Both men are candidates, and it is believed Mr. Wilson will place the progressive mantle on the shoulders of the man whose attitude toward the jury reform bill is most satisfactory to him.

## Highwayman Gets 18 Years.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 18.—John Young was sentenced to eighteen years in the State penitentiary to-day for holding up John Kenna, a farmer, about two miles from Petersburg.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

## A Good Shampoo

For Only One Cent

"At last it seems that a genuine remedy for hair and scalp troubles has been found," writes Mac Martyn in the Spokane Leader. "The problem of lifeless, unattractive hair and dandruff, diseased scalps appears to be solved. I find that these conditions disappear almost as if by magic by shampooing the hair with plain canthrox."

To prepare the shampoo, simply dissolve a teaspoonful of canthrox in a cup of hot water. It makes an abundant lather that cleanses perfectly and rinses easily. The beauty of this shampoo is that it dries very quickly and seems to invigorate and put new life into the hair and scalp. It makes the hair glossy, fluffy and easy to do up. The cost of canthrox is but little and it has the inexpressible approval of every woman who uses it."

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HER  
An  
Appropriate  
Easter  
Gift—

will find it right here at  
Macy's.

She will think no less  
of it or of him because  
he pays no more than it  
is worth—pays less than  
he would pay at any  
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Vanity Cases,  
\$10.49

A competitor advertised  
a much inferior  
article in last Sunday's  
papers at \$10.50.  
"value" \$16.50.

Macy's price, without  
any claim of a "\$16.50  
value," is \$10.49.

In moments of des-  
peration, as we have  
said some scores of  
times before, competi-  
tors, variously handi-  
capped, strive to reach  
Macy's value standards.

Hand Bags  
at \$2.24

A competitor recently  
advertised these Bags,  
\$4.50 "value," at \$2.50.  
Macy's a short time  
ago sold the Bags at  
\$2.94 when the com-  
petitor asked \$4.50.  
Trade conditions made  
it possible for Macy's to  
buy another lot so that  
they can be sold at  
\$2.24. The competitor  
still asks \$2.50 and  
still claims the \$4.50  
"value."

Pin Seal, the new  
"swagger" shape; beau-  
tifully finished; various  
colors of moiré silk lin-  
ing. Purse inside.

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richness of tone  
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Olive Oil will benefit. Try it once and be con-  
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